

in the text, of species which occur just outside the area covered by the flora will increase its utility in peripheral regions. Finally, in this era of delay, the authors are to be congratulated on keeping the intervals between publication of the parts so short.—ROBERT ORNDUFF, Department of Botany, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

NOTES AND NEWS

NEW DISTRIBUTIONS FOR FOUR GRASSES IN OREGON.—*NARDUS STRICTA* L.—This species, which is sparingly introduced in the northeastern United States, has apparently never before been reported from the Pacific coast. It is principally European but is said to be native in Greenland and Newfoundland as well (Fernald, *Gray's Man. Bot.*, 132, 1950; Hubbard, *Grasses*, 319, 1954). Our specimens were collected by J. D. Vertrees in the Fort Klamath region of Klamath County, where the species is spreading rapidly in certain fields. Its date of introduction is uncertain. H. A. Scoth, of Oregon State University, has told us that he first saw this grass about 1950, on the Grant Brown ranch in the vicinity of Upper Klamath Lake. It was then already well established around fields where *Alopecurus* was being cultivated. According to Clapham, Tutin and Warburg (*Fl. Brit. Isl.*, 1498, 1957), the species is apomictic and becomes especially abundant in overgrazed areas. In this and other modern taxonomic treatments (cf. Stebbins and Crampton, *Recent Advances in Botany*, 140, 1961), *Nardus stricta* is made a monotypic tribe, the Nardeae, rather than being placed artificially in the Hordeae (Hitchcock, *Man. Grasses U. S.*, ed. 2, 277, 1950).

MOLINIA CAERULEA (L.) Moench—Purple Moor-grass, another widespread species of Europe and western Asia, was collected on the coast in Lincoln County, 2 miles south of Newport, October 8, 1962 (*Chambers 1982*). It is occasionally adventive in the northeastern United States (Dix, *Bartonia* 23, 41–42, 1945) where it seems to have been introduced both in ballast and in seed lots of lawn and pasture grasses. In the locality where it has invaded Oregon, there are only a few plants, but each one forms a tall, dense clump and is quite conspicuous. Probably these individuals have persisted for many years but have not multiplied to any extent. This would be a situation comparable to that observed by Dix in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, where the species was locally abundant but limited to a single abandoned field.

SIEGLINGIA DECUMBENS (L.) Bernh.—Also new to the flora of Oregon, Heath Grass was discovered at the same time and place as *Molinia* (*Chambers 1981*). *Sieglingia* is a common European plant having about the same distribution as *Nardus* and is native, as well, to Newfoundland (Fernald, *op. cit.*, 129). Its few other occurrences in the New World are as an adventive in Washington and California (Hitchcock, *op. cit.*, 307). The species is reported to be principally cleistogamous, and this has been verified in our specimens from Lincoln County, in which tiny anthers are visible in contact with the stigmas even on mature fruits. It is much more abundant than *Molinia* at this locality but is less conspicuous because of its similarity in appearance to sedges and other grasses.

The habitat of *Molinia* and *Sieglingia* in Oregon is a marshy flat just inland from low dunes near the mouth of Henderson Creek. Some associated species are *Potentilla pacifica* How., *Gentiana sceptrum* Griseb., *Ranunculus flammula* L., and *Sisyrinchium californicum* (Ker.) Dryand. In the surrounding dunes and sandy flats there is evidence of former disturbance—roads, a drainage ditch, dilapidated buildings—partially reclaimed by mats of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* (L.) Spreng. and other native vegetation. What we have been able to learn about the history of this spot suggests that these adventive grasses may have been here for many years, perhaps from before the turn of the century.

The following information was supplied to James M. Howes, of Newport, by Jack Fogarty, a long-time resident of Lincoln County. In 1884 the land at the mouth of Henderson Creek was owned by B. L. Arnold, who was president of what was then

the newly established Oregon Agricultural College, in Corvallis. After being cleared and drained, the marsh was planted with seeds of various forage grasses and legumes provided by Arnold and was called an "experiment station." It was also at this time that the state Agricultural Experiment Station was begun at the College; however, the plantation on the coast must have been very short lived, as it was sold to a land promoter about 1887. We have not been able to locate a reference to the coastal "experiment station" in any early records at Oregon State University. The first annual report of the Station was published in 1889 and dealt only with the research then being started at Corvallis. The abandoned roads and buildings already mentioned are the remnants of the Yaquina Bay Life Saving Station, built in 1896 and operated for almost 25 years. Judging from the extent to which the vegetation has recovered, there has not been any major disturbance since the close of this station. It is possible that *Siegingia* and *Molinia* were introduced here when the land was first brought into cultivation and have spread only slightly, if at all, since that time. However, without further evidence, one can not rule out an alternative origin from ballast in nearby Newport.

HELEOCHLOA ALOPECUROIDES (Pill. & Mitterp.) Host—Spreading along the Willamette River from its probable point of introduction at Portland (Hitchcock, *op. cit.*, 433), this species is now quite common on gravelly and sandy banks near Corvallis. Raven (*Leaf. West. Bot.* 8:200, 1957) has noted its occurrence in eastern Washington as well. Collections at hand include: *Seldon s.n.*, October 15, 1952, Benton County, Corvallis Sand and Gravel Company; *Dennis 2343*, October 29, 1961, Linn County, gravel pits just east of Corvallis; *Masterson s.n.*, December 12, 1950, Multnomah County, Government Island. In a recent treatment (Lorch, *Bull. Res. Council. Israel* 11D:94-96, 1962) this species is placed in *Crypsis* as *C. alopecuroides* (Pill. & Mitterp.) Schrad.

Cited specimens are deposited in the herbarium of Oregon State University. We are grateful to Thomas R. Soderstrom, James M. Howes, H. A. Scotho, and Harriet L. Moore for their assistance in the preparation of this report.—KENTON L. CHAMBERS and LA REA J. DENNIS, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Oregon State University, Corvallis.

CALYPSO BULBOSA IN THE SANTA CRUZ MOUNTAINS, CALIFORNIA.—This species was recently discovered in the vicinity of Big Basin Redwoods State Park in Santa Cruz County. State Park Attendant Herman E. Schlerf found the plants and I identified them as *Calyso bulbosa* (L.) Salisb. (*Schlerf & Crandall s.n.*, May 4, 1963, DS). The calypsos numbered about 75 and grew in duff on weathered sandstone in a madroño-tanbark oak-redwood association. This species was previously not known south of the vicinity of Mount Tamalpais in Marin County some 50 miles to the north.—THOMAS A. CRANDALL, Big Basin Redwoods State Park, California.

NOTES ON *TETRACOCCLUS* AND *CHILOPSIS* IN BAJA CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.—In February, 1960, while seeking shelter with Frank Vasek from a strong wind in an unnamed wash just west of the highest elevation (ca. 2000 ft.) along the road between San Felipe and the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, I came upon a well developed plant of *Tetracoccus hallii* Brandege. During December, 1961, Steven A. Kaune and I visited the same ironwood and palo verde wash and after considerable scouting found another shrub up the wash from the first (*Kaune 204*, DS). It is quite possible that other plants will be found in the vicinity.

Another interesting discovery made while camping in a broad, sandy wash emerging from a large canyon of the east escarpment of the Sierra San Pedro Mártir was a number of large specimens of *Chilopsis linearis* (Cav.) Sweet. Two trees had crown breadths of 73 and 67 feet, respectively. Another tree had a basal trunk 4 feet in diameter and a crown 40 feet across. This I believe is the largest trunk diameter recorded for this species.—EDMUND C. JAEGER, Riverside Municipal Museum, Riverside, California.